

January 31, 1977 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of 1

sufficient imported home heating oil at a price below the average wholesale price of U.S. heating oil and thereby stabilize or slightly reduce the cost to homeowners. Given the severity and immediacy of the problem we face, I strongly recommend that a full entitlement be granted to all New England importers of home heating oil—even at the cost of temporarily increasing our reliance on foreign oil imports.

In assessing this present "crisis", if we cannot designate a villain perhaps it is because the fault lies too close to home. A Federal Energy Administration check of New England distributors has not found any instances of price gouging nor any increase in normal profit margins. The proponents of home heating oil decontrol cannot be faulted, as it is likely that high prices and short supplies would have been experienced this winter under continued controls. Our federal regulatory agencies were exonerated from blame when Congress voted to decontrol and approved of the Post Exemption Monitoring System. The blame for New England's most recent "energy crisis", if it is to be assumed at all, must be shouldered by our failure to coordinate both a national and regional energy policy. The present exorbitant costs and the danger of insufficient supplies are further examples of the price we pay in the absence of a definitive energy program. We cannot continue to operate under this patchwork approach to New England's energy demands.

We must insure that the federal government becomes responsive to our unique regional energy needs and that such awareness results in affirmative actions which address those specified needs. We, as representatives of the New England region, must become increasingly cognizant of our particular energy problems and develop a regional program to meet them. The relatively lower home heating oil costs in the rest of our FEA price monitoring region is just one example of the significant differences that exist in the energy requirements of New England as opposed to the broader Northeast region.

First and foremost, a program of resource priority usage for the nation and our region must be devised and strictly enforced. If imported petroleum products are to be our primary fuel source for the next 20 years, followed by coal, nuclear and solar power, then let's plan for that. Let us establish a time table which our producers, importers and distributors can rely on. These priorities, in turn, would require us to structure our environmental regulations to complement that time table so that utilities can avoid costly interruptions and conversions and will be willing to make capital investments based on those assurances. Within that framework, we can explore the obvious benefits of constructing refining facilities in New England and thereby eliminate future manifestations of the current price disadvantage we suffer in relation to those with ready access to refineries.

As a group, organized under the New England Caucus, we have both the voice and forum to present our ideas to the rest of the Congress and push for the development of a national energy plan.

Ladies and Gentlemen, a regional energy plan is not a viable consideration unless operated in conjunction with a larger federal program. But as a Caucus, we have both the capability and responsibility to present our ideas to our colleagues and push for the development of an energy plan on a national scale. I hope that we can learn from this most recent crisis and get on with that vital task.

CONFERENCE AGAINST INTELLIGENCE-GATHERING: PART I

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 1977

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the leaders of the campaign to blind our Nation's Federal and local intelligence-gathering agencies so that criminal and totalitarian groups may be free to plot against our constitutionally guaranteed rights unhindered, and that terrorists and foreign spies may operate undisturbed met last week in Chicago to exchange information and coordinate their activities.

A National Conference on Government Spying—NCGS—was held at the Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago, on January 20-23, 1977. The conference was organized by the National Lawyers Guild—NLG—which first proposed the conference at its August 1976 national executive board—NEB—meeting in Brunswick, N.J.

The National Lawyers Guild has explicitly stated its support for revolutionary "armed struggle" and terrorism as in the armed occupation of Wounded Knee and in violent prison riots. The NLG International Committee maintains open liaison with terrorist Marxist "liberation movements" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. The NLG is a member of the Soviet-controlled International Association of Democratic Lawyers—IADL: the NLG was formed with the assistance of the Comintern in 1936 and was cited as the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its fronts and controlled unions." The NLG now operates as a working coalition of Communist Party, U.S.A.—CPUSA—members and supporters, Castroite Communists, Maoist Communists, and various New Left activists.

Coconvenors of the National Conference on Government Spying were:

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which stated in its 1970-71 Annual Report, "The ACLU has made the dissolution of the Nation's vast surveillance network a top priority;" and whose leadership includes NLG members and totalitarian Marxist-Leninists.

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), which has expressed approval of the Vietcong, Red Chinese, Palestine Liberation Organization, Khmer Rouge and Cuban communists efforts to create "socialism;" and which excuses revolutionary terrorism on the grounds that the oppression caused by capitalism is greater and came first. AFSC distributed a manual, Intelligence Abuse and your Local Police, which contains an April, 1976, resolution of the AFSC Board calling for outright abolition of the CIA and internal security function of the FBI and calling for the outlawing of all "clandestine U.S. activities abroad" and of all domestic intelligence-gathering activities.

Center for National Security Studies (CNSS), a project of the Fund for Peace financed principally by the Field Foundation and staffed from the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a far-left think-tank which has never excluded violence from its

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members of the NLG both send representatives to the meetings of the Soviet-controlled IADL.

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), a cited Communist Party, U.S.A. front composed of NLG members and nonlawyers.

Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF), a front of the Trotskyist communist Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the Fourth International which is actively engaged in terrorism in many countries. The PRDF raises money for the SWP lawsuit against the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, and disseminates propaganda. The Fourth International has close connections with the Cuban communists and it is of interest that the SWP's lawyers also represent the Cuban government.

The NCGS organizers stated the conference was called "in order to mobilize opposition to secret police activity" and to "take serious stock of what is to be done to develop a powerful and uncompromising campaign to . . . bring it to an end."

Broadly painting all intelligence-gathering methods—"secret surveillance, wiretapping, maintenance of illegal dossiers and photo files, 'black bag jobs,' and 'counterintelligence' tactics" as "illegal" and "shocking," the NCGS organizers claimed there has been "systematic violation of the privacy and fundamental rights of large numbers of citizens" whose "only 'crime' has been independent opposition to—sometimes merely mild criticism of—the established order."

The conference-goers did not mention that law enforcement intelligence-gathering programs were instituted in response to the violent and totalitarian threat unified and directed by the Soviet Union; or that the expansion of domestic intelligence gathering in the 1960's was in response to increased activities in this country on behalf of Soviet, Cuban, and Vietnamese Communists which was accompanied by street disorders, destruction of private and public property, and finally, by terrorism perpetrated by Cuban-trained revolutionaries.

The NCGS steering committee consisted of: Bob Borosage, Washington, D.C.; NLG activist; codirector of the Center for National Security Studies—CNSS; and trustee of and attorney for the Institute for Policy Studies—IPS.

Len Cavise, Chicago; NLG.

Paul Chevigny, New York; NLG speaker and staff attorney for the New York Civil Liberties Union; author of "Cops and Rebels" and "Police Power."

Terry Gilbert, Cleveland.

Bill Goodman, Detroit; president of the NLG.

Leonard Grossman, Detroit.

Lance Haddix, Chicago; NLG.

Morton Halperin, Washington, D.C.; director of the joint CNSS/ACLU Project

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